

Critical Factors Affecting Civic Engagement in the Libyan National Security: A Review of Theoretical Literature

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Abstract— Civic engagement in the efforts towards national security is an important to Libya because Libya after the revolution of 2011 suffered from weak national security due to many factors including the exist of many armed group, central government, and the tribes influence in the society. Using Literature review, the aim of this study is to find out the theoretical framework with the aid of three theories: theory of planned behaviour, theory social intelligence theory, and theory of change. When looking at inspiration theories, there is one standard that is frequently estimated and discussed: Ajzen's theory of intended actions. Theory of change can supply a very powerful discovering lens, which assists teams to establish a clear framework for surveillance and analysis; even more typical understanding, clearness, and effectiveness in their strategy; and strengthen their collaborations, organisation development and communication. Civic engagement is a treatment that provides personal people a possibility to impact and include in the public final thoughts and has long been a part of the autonomous decision-making procedure. Readiness to change is a level of the psychological and cognitive buy in to the change. It may be separated right into three phases: wish, approving, and Understanding. The readiness to change permits us to see new stuff that usually go ignored. There is no one model that integrates partly of fully the critical factors of civic engagement. From the previous investigation, Variables identified as consequences of civic engagement: Social Awareness, Trust, Subjective Norm, Attitude, Self-esteem, and Government Social Responsibility.

Keywords— Civic Engagement, Government Social Responsibility, Readiness to Change, Social Awareness, Self-Esteem, Subjective Norms, Trust, Libya, national security.

I. INTRODUCTION

Governments should be applauded for their efforts in involving citizens into the programs of national security especially with the increase in the number of threats and the demand increase to improve security in the society (McEntire, 2018). With improved community relations as a motivating goal, governments should push for national and regional enhancements in citizens' voluntary participation with national efforts in different issues including security (Fung, 2015; Simonsen, 2018). Citizen participation programs have been launched since the 1950s at all levels of government, with the primary assumption that if citizens actively participate as participants in their democracy, the governance resulting from this process will be more democratic and more effective (Roberts, 2015). Arguments related to enhanced civic engagement often rely on the belief that citizen participants

are better than non-participating citizens. With civic participation, policies formulated may be more realistic and in the interest of the citizenry, the public may become more sympathetic to the difficult decisions that government officials have to make, and improved support from the public may create an audience that is less divided and militaristic (McEntire, 2018; Cambridge, 2019)

Public participation is means to make certain that residents have a direct voice in public decisions. The terms "person" and "public," and "involvement" and "participation" are usually utilized reciprocally. While both are typically utilized to show a procedure where people have a voice in public plan decisions, both have distinctly various definitions and communicate little understanding into the process they seek to explain. Mize exposes that the term "civic engagement" and its relationship to public decision-making has actually developed without a basic agreement relating to either it's meaning nor its effects (Kinzer, 2016; Wu and Jung, 2016). Active citizens do not want the government to offer standard solutions for everything. Rather, they prefer a carefully designed approach and want to feel that the authorities involve them in making decisions. Therefore, the system of government is a link between citizens and the government with each other. The central government is always keen to promote and support this form of democratic cooperation (Kinzer, 2016; Wu & Jung, 2016). There are many ways the government can support civic engagement, for example removing unnecessary rules and regulations where possible. Such as the complicated application process, which volunteers sometimes must deal with to obtain funding for their activities (Kinzer, 2016; Wu & Jung, 2016).

Civic engagement in such governmental efforts to transform society and not be done without the readiness to change. Readiness to change is a measure of the emotional and cognitive buy-in to the change. It can be broken down into three stages: Understanding, accepting and desire. Readiness to change permits us to see brand-new things that are usually neglected. It is where we begin to accept ideas that assist us grow and in manner in which many others undergo (Huy, 1999; Cameron and Green, 2015). The first stage is largely viewed as cognitive, as people realize that there are good reasons for change. And that this may happen slowly or with a sudden realization of the truth, and the perception may be

accompanied by an initial emotional response, which is often negative and may be based on fear of losing the position, power, etc. Presentation of the reasons for the change may include an explanation of the diagnosis that led to the conclusion of the required change. It can also help if this is accompanied by an emotional appeal that shows leadership interest and people's movement toward acceptance (Huy, 1999; Cameron and Green, 2015). To reach the full will, understanding alone is not sufficient. Rather, the realization of the required change must reach full acceptance that change must occur. Acceptance may also be a short stage, especially when a person sees the change in a positive light, usually where he will gain in person in some way. Mostly, however, getting admission is a difficult and often lengthy process. In such situations, the facilitation process can be helpful in developing acceptance (Cameron & Green, 2015). There can be a possibility to use the roles of change participation to benefit from and enhance individual motivations. A carefully organized set of procedures can help with this by getting people to move forward.

With every breach to international security and radical attack around the world such as the Manchester Arena, the world remember the open case of weak national security and weak of the central government in countries such as Libya (Addo, 2017; Olawile Ismail, 2018). At the guardian newsletter (online), Alia Barhami reported the Libyan messy security case and its consequences in the whole area. It is possible, therefore, that the radical threat in Europe have a long-running challenge in Libya. In many areas, extremist groups took advantage of the failure of governance and the poor management of the post-Gaddafi transition (Boening, 2014; Olawile Ismail, 2018). The failure central authorities which include the government of 2014 and the new government in 2016 that was back up by the UN, led to the collapse of the justice system, corruption, economic stagnation and the empowerment of violent and uncontrollable militia which includes jihadist groups (Bdiwi, 2014; Olawile Ismail, 2018). Therefore, improving the national security in Libya become urgent need for Libyan people, regional neighbors in Europe, and international parties.

Empowering the central government is one of the steps to enhance the national security in countries that suffering from national crises management (Oliviero and Simmons, 2002; Boin, Stern and Sundelius, 2016). One of the main forks in these efforts is the supporting society or environment in which civil are participating and engaged to the government effort to restabilising the national security (Tay and Zarsky, 2017). Previous studies found that civic engagement and public engagement can help the government to control and manage issues, which have the publicity characteristic, such as traffic management, geographical information; health care; agriculture issues, election monitoring, and safety in public events (Boin, Stern and Sundelius, 2016; Argenti and Saghablyan, 2017; Baciu *et al.*, 2017; Tay and Zarsky, 2017). Previous studies shows that public engagement and civic engagement help governments in traffic management, healthcare, elections, and moany other civil-based issues;

however, there are a gap of knowledge in civic engagement in national security-based issues.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Planned Behaviour

The most used model among motivation theories is Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior. With intention as its main factor, "Intentions are assumed to capture the motivational factors that influence a behavior" (Ajzen, 1991). Therefore, the relationship between motivational factors and intention as follows: the greater number of captured motivational factors, the higher the intention, which mostly will result in planned behavior. TPB started as a theory of practical action in the 1980's to predict a person's objective of engaging in an action at a provided time and its setting. The objective of the concept was to explain all actions over which individuals can exercise self-discipline. The important component of this specific device is in fact the behavioral intention; Behavioral motivations are really affected by the method of thinking pertaining to the chance that the actions will certainly have the prospective outcome and additionally the very subjective evaluation of the risks along with the qualities of that result (Abraham and Sheeran, 2017). TPB has been made use of to predict in addition to define a wide range of health and wellness objectives and activities such as cigarette smoking, consumption, health and wellness product usage, and material use, to name a few. TPB states that behavior achievement depends upon both ideas (intention) in addition to ability (behavioral control). It compares 3 kinds of worth - behavioral, normative, and impact. The TPB is made up of 6 constructs which together represent an individual's real command with the conduct.

There are several researchers that argue that this model is very extensive, or some features are over connected. As the case of Arvola *et al.* (2008) who argues that subjective norms and positive moral attitude are strongly connected to each other. Also, it is not easy to correctly define the effect of attitude toward behaviour. The reason for this is that feelings might be involved in attitude. In their research Arvola *et al.* (2008) clarified that they focus on "positive, self-rewarding feelings". As well as other factors, such as a previous behavior or an experience. Though, these repeated acts might result in self-rewarding feelings, Thøgersen and Ölander (2006) emphasize the power of repetitive actions. However, if a consumer decides to buy an organic product, it will depend on the type of consequences he/she experiences. For example, if they love the product, there is then a high chance that their routine will change but if they dislike the product then they will just continue with the old routine.

Social Intelligence Theory

Social intelligence is an individual's capability to communicate well with others, and it is usually called interpersonal abilities or tact. It is an obtained capacity that involves situational recognition, an understanding of social characteristics, and a good degree of self-awareness. Social Intelligence Theory was introduced by Thorndike in the 1920s (as mentioned in Harris, 2017) which was defined as "the

ability to comprehend and manage guys and children, ladies and women - to act carefully in human partnerships" (Thorndike, 1920); as pointed out in Robert Thorndike and

Saul Stein (1937) presented a new, revised interpretation of "the capacity to manage people."

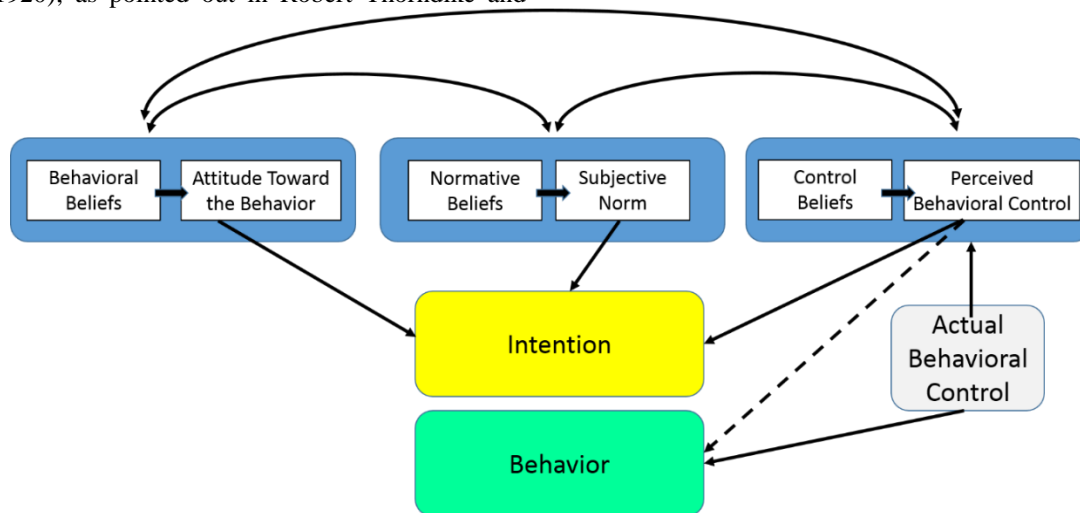


Fig. 1. TPB Model

Social intelligence was included in Howard Gardner's theory of multiple knowledge (Kihlstrom & Cantor, 2000). Gardner (2006) presented the theory of multiple intelligence in 1983 as the culmination of research study begun before more than a year's back Gardner (2011) developed the theory in reaction to prevailing interpretations of knowledge as a one-of-a-kind quality had by humans to varying degrees that can be definitively measured by methods of testing. Instead, numerous intelligence theory asserts that there are numerous distinct types of knowledge that can be affected by social and instructional experiences (Gardner, 2006). There were initially seven sorts of knowledge that were presents by Gardner (2006), those are: music knowledge physical locomotor knowledge, logical-mathematical knowledge, etymological knowledge, spatial knowledge, interpersonal intelligence, and interpersonal intelligence.

Social intelligence is positioned within the social and intrapersonal dimensions of several knowledge theory (Kihlstrom & Cantor, 2000) and "involves abilities associated with all social communications" (Crowne, 2009). Social intelligence boosts a person's capability to adjust to social situations while likewise invoking favourable actions in others (Kaukianen et al., 1999). The advantage of having a high degree of social intelligence extends specifically to dilemma situations (Goleman & Boyatzis, 2008). Social intelligence varies from cognitive intelligence given that cognitive knowledge is interpreted in terms of the quantity of intelligence a private possesses, whereas social intelligence concentrates on what types knowledge exist (Kihlstrom & Cantor, 2000). Social Intelligence (SI) or what sometimes is referred to as "people skills" is the ability to get along well with other people and cooperate with them. SI includes having knowledge regarding interaction styles and strategies that will help a person to achieve their goal and objective when communicating with others; it also means being aware of situations and the social surroundings, and includes a level of

self-awareness and a consciousness of your own views (Albrecht, 2006).

From an interpersonal skills perspective, Karl Albrecht classifies that behavior toward others has an effect that ranges between "toxic" and "healthy". Toxic behaviors affect people negatively as it makes them feel angry, inadequate, and irritated. On the other hand, healthy behaviors have a positive impact on people as it makes them feel competent, respected, or valued. The continuation of toxic behavior patterns reveals low levels of social intelligence. While the continuation of healthy behavior patterns, reveals high levels of social intelligence (Albrecht, 2006). SI is not part of the personality; and based on the multiple intelligences theory (MI) which was developed by Professor Howard Gardner of Harvard University, SI is considered as one of the clusters of "intelligences,". In the recent years, MI theory has been widely accepted, specifically in the sector of public education. The idea that the individual's life potential can be measured by a single number (IQ score), has lost its reliability in the decade. As many people believe that with the suitable experiences, growth and challenges a person face throughout their life, every important dimension of intelligence can continue to increase. Moreover, many researchers now accept Gardner's proposition that intelligence is multidimensional (Albrecht, 2006).

Theory of Change

The theory of change is absolutely nothing new, according to this evaluation. It can supply an extremely powerful educational lens, helping companies ask crucial but easy concerns concerning what they do and why it allows them to establish a clear M&E framework, more usual understanding, quality, and effectiveness in their method; and enhance their collaborations, create companies, and connect. A theory of change (ToC) is a particular kind of involvement, assessment, and planning approach utilized in business, humanitarian, and not-for-profit government fields to advertise social adjustment.

The theory of change recognizes lasting goals and then maps in reverse to figure out the necessary prerequisites (Brest, 2010). The theory of change discusses the process of adjustment by identifying the causal links in the campaign, that is, its outcomes in the short, medium, and long-term. Details modifications are set - as a "results path" - to reveal each outcome in a rational relationship to others, along with the temporal circulation. The links in between end results are explained by "rationale" or statements that describe why one outcome is taken into consideration a prerequisite for one more result (Taplin and Clark, 2012).

The technology of the theory of change hinges on differentiating between desired and real results and in requiring stakeholders to model preferred results before choosing types of treatment to accomplish those outcomes (Brest, 2010; Taplin and Clark, 2012). A typical mistake in describing a theory of change is the idea that it is just a planning and evaluation technique. Rather, the theory of change is a kind of crucial theory that makes sure the clear distribution of power characteristics. The process is by necessity inclusive of solution-realizing individuals and several perspectives (Taplin et al., 2013). A theory of change can start at any stage of the effort, depending upon the planned usage. The theory developed in the start is the most effective

in preparing the campaign. After modelling change, specialists can make more informed decisions about strategy and tactics. When the M&E data appears, stakeholders can periodically change the theory of change as the evidence suggests. Retrospective growth of theory of change can be done by reading program documents, speaking with stakeholders, and analysing data. This is frequently done throughout assessments that mirror what functioned or not to comprehend the past and strategy for the future (Brest, 2010; Taplin et al., 2013). United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2017) suggest a method for applying adjustment. The aim of the proposed strategy is to enhance the high quality and understanding of the process of research study style and its implementation using an easy and effective approach. Theory of change need to be created for the UNDAF to help clarify the outcome locations which is focused on by the UN system and for gender equal rights if there is no separate outcome on it. In addition, each outcome location has a theory of change which can be explained as a basis for determining the UNDAF results which were included in the combined Results Group job strategies. This method suggests three major concepts and four sequenced steps for developing a theory of change, see figure 2.

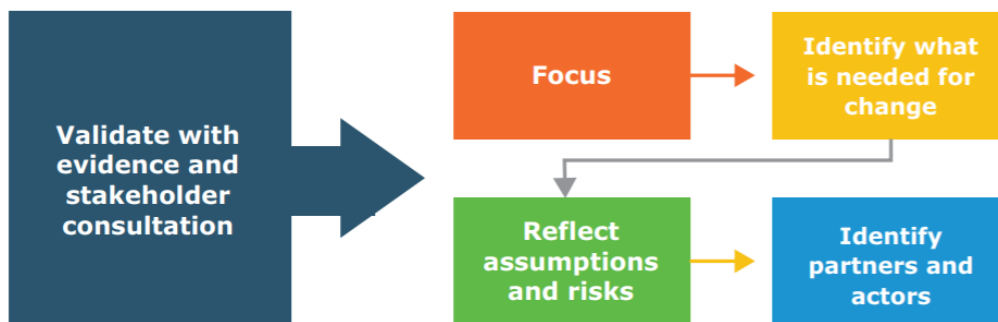


Fig. II. The Four Key Steps for Developing a Theory of Change.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research intends to fill the gap in the study of civil engagement in the national security. Using conceptual data from previous research, it is hoped that the findings of this research can help the civil and the government towards strengthening their participation in the national security. The scope of this research is limited to and focused on the theoretical review of literature. This conceptual paper addresses the linkages between theories and previous studies addressing the conceptualization of the planned behavior towards the engagement.

IV. DISCUSSION

Civic engagement is a procedure that gives exclusive individuals a chance to effect and add in the public final thoughts and has long belonged of the democratic choice making procedure. The origins of civic engagement could be mapped to old Greece and Colonial New England. Prior to the 1960s, governmental procedures and methods had been

established to assist in "exterior" participation. Citizen participation was institutionalized in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society strategies (Sharpe and Cogan, 1986). Public involvement is suggests ensuring that citizens have an instant voice in public selections. The terms "resident" as well as "participation" and "public," & "involvement" are normally made use of interchangeably. While both are normally made use of to represent a procedure where people have a vocal in public law choices, each have distinctly various definitions as well as share very little insight into the job they require to describe. Mize discloses that the expression "civic engagement" and it has connection to public decision making has created without a broad point of view concerning perhaps it is indicating neither it has implications (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016).

More and more individuals are taking the effort to create their regional neighborhood much more likeable, for example by helping to preserve green spaces or playgrounds. Being a result, the connection between government as well as society is changing. A lot of individuals think a feeling of dedication

to the neighborhood of theirs and are actively involved in activities to enhance the quality of living there. This is known as 'civic engagement'. For instance, neighborhood inhabitants indulge in voluntary labor, organize litter clearing promotions, set up collectives to buy solar panel systems or perhaps create neighborhood treatment cooperatives (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016). Energetic citizens do not want the federal government to provide regular ways for everything. They like a tailor-made tactic as well as authorities that think together with them. So, citizens as well as government are devising brand new means of relating to one another and working together - in what is usually termed a 'do-ocracy'. Central government is keen to market as well as help support the type of democratic effort (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016). The federal government can help support civic engagement in different ways, for example by abolishing needless rules and regulations anywhere you can. Just like the complicated program methods volunteers oftentimes must deal with to get funding for the actions of theirs (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016).

Readiness to change is a degree of the emotional and cognitive buy in to the change. It may be divided into three stages: desire, accepting, and Understanding. The readiness to change permits us to see new stuff that usually go ignored. We start out accepting thoughts that assist us to develop in tactics that most others will pass by, just because these suggestions are not conventionally acknowledged (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999). The very first stage is primarily cognitive, in which folks realize you can find many good explanations for change and that it is not simply a management whim. This might happen as a sluggish dawning of fact or perhaps as an abrupt realization. At some point the fact sinks in and might be accompanied by an initial mental effect, frequently downside and perhaps based in the worry of losing so, power, and position on. To present the causes for change might entail detailing the examination which led to the realization of the necessary change. It can assist also when this is accompanied by a psychological appeal which displays leadership problem and which moves individuals towards validation (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).

Comprehension is not sufficient. To be able to attain a complete readiness, the realization of the necessary change should attain an emotional and cognitive acceptance that the switch should occur. Acceptance might additionally be a brief stage, especially the place that the individual sees the shift in a good light, generally exactly where they will individually acquire in a way. Largely, nonetheless, gaining acceptance is a hard and sometimes very long procedure. In cases like this a process of facilitation may be beneficial to have validation (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999). Based on the motivation as well as enthusiasm, roles for engagement in switch might be utilized to both tap & boost reasons. Often only if individuals are really doing things for the shift do the motivations of theirs eventually align. A very carefully staged set of actions can assist this by getting individuals going (perhaps despite proper use of a few suggestions at conversion) (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).

Social awareness is the capacity to understand and suitably react to both broad troubles of culture and social struggles. This implies that being socially mindful relates to recognizing your environment, what is around you, in addition to being able to properly interpret the emotions of people with whom you interact. According to Daniel Goleman the competencies connected with being socially conscious are compassion, which is understanding the various other person's requirements, worries and feelings; business recognition, which is the ability to recognize the national politics within a company and how these affect the individuals operating in them; and service. Which is the ability to comprehend and fulfill the needs of customers and consumers (Rafferty, Jimmieson and Armenakis, 2013). Trust manages most human connections: We trust our family members, friends, or the butcher at our edge shop or bank. When it pertains to making use of online services, depend on is more crucial, as it is challenging to establish. This is primarily because of the reality that signals of depend on are usually used to establish partnerships between humans. Count on has been defined in different means: expectation, vulnerability to other individuals's actions, chance, and threat. Ermich notes that "(trust) in an individual doing an X does not always expand to trusting the same person doing a Y". This leads us to view trust fund as a multi-dimensional, context-dependent concept (Costante, Den Hartog and Petkovic, 2011).

The broad interpretation of a viewed or subjective norm is the "perceived public opinion to perform or otherwise execute the actions" concerned (Ajzen, 1991, p. 188). Yet the subjective norm is normally specified extra exactly, as an individual's assumption or "opinion of what others believe a person must do," that is, performing or otherwise performing the habits in a certain situation. This understanding or opinion has been categorized as the normative belief of this individual, which is then frequently multiplied by the drive to conform (to this idea), as revealed in the equation (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1972). When numerous various other vital components are consisted of, normative ideas and chauffeurs for conformity will certainly be summarized for each. Psychologists define circumstances as a gotten tendency to examine points in a certain way. This can consist of assessments of people, troubles, events, or points. Commonly such testimonials are positive or adverse, however they can also be unpredictable sometimes. For instance, you may have blended sensations about a particular person or problem. The scientists additionally suggest that there are many different elements that shape perspectives. Elements of circumstances sometimes referred to as CAB or ABC actions are a cognitive element - your ideas and beliefs regarding the subject, the psychological element - just how the item, concern, person, or occasion makes you feel, and the behavioral part - how the situation impacts your habits (Foo, 2011).

All of us know that self-esteem, in some cases referred to as self-esteem or self-esteem, can be an essential part of being effective. Lack of positive self-image can make individuals feel beat or dispirited. It can additionally lead people to make negative choices, come under harmful relationships, or stop working to live up to their max capacity. A great deal of self-

esteem, as seen in egotistical personality disorder, can be alienating others and can ruin individual relationships. Self-esteem levels at the severe high and reduced ends can be dangerous, so it is best to strike a balance somewhere in the middle. A positive and usually realistic expectation on yourself is ideal. But what specifically is self-esteem? Where did it originate from and what influence does it have on our lives? Self-esteem can play a substantial function in your inspiration and success throughout your life. Since you do not think on your own to be capable of success, low self-esteem might hold you back from succeeding at institution or work. By contrast, having a healthy self-esteem can assist you accomplish since you navigate life with a favorable, assertive attitude and believe you can accomplish your objectives (Schiraldi, 2016).

Social responsibility is referred to as a duty that everyone needs to carry out to maintain a balance in between the economic climate and the ecosystems. On the government side, the modern thinking is that the government's right to guideline comes from a "social agreement" with the people, who trade some of their freedom with security and other services. The basic idea has been around for a long time - also the "Heaven Mandate" that supported ancient Chinese emperors could be revoked if they did a bad action - yet often in history, the ideas were different. The government is regularly kept track of by the homeowners. It is its obligation to educate citizens of any new decisions and procedures, and this needs a high level of duty and interaction abilities. Any crisis in this market will encounter a degree of public and media examination that much exceeds any other normal crisis, potentially resulting in a loss of individuals' count on the government (Lee, 2009; Liu, Horsley & Levenshush, 2010). Liu et al. (2010) stated that the recognition of public towards the efforts of government communication, has a significant influence on the outcome of crisis management. Consequently, in a case of crisis the government need to first calm and provide the population with the necessary information then attend to companies and businesses. Moreover, the media reacts to government officials differently than companies; it is usually covered more and more criticized (Liu et al., 2010). Hence, it is very important to identify government crisis to be able to respond to it more efficiently (Lawrence and Weber, 2014). Three theories contribute to the design of the model and its relations, Theory of Planned Behaviour, theory social intelligence theory, and theory of change. And with the additional integration of critical success factors, we can propose the following model to be investigated for the national security civic engagement in Libya.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The result of this study should further raise awareness among decision maker of the public participation regarding the importance of attitude toward participants (ATP), government social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR) to improve civic engagement (CE). Civic engagement can be improved if decision makers took the suitable decisions by increasing the readiness to change

and its factors. Firms and individuals must understand the importance of government social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR). Business owners and developers can be benefited from the results by well understanding civic engagement, which become essential in developed countries. Maybe companies must think about enforcing good practices/factors toward making a better civic engagement. It is recommended that the same evaluation be repeated in the field of civic engagement in several countries to gain better understanding and generalization. Another limitation is the diversity of participants selection; thus, we recommend applying the same assessment on larger and more diverse group of participants. Simply put, recommendations are to test the model in various scenarios and conditions to enhance generalization of the study theory. Therefore, additional studies should focus on exploring and examining additional factors, other than governmental social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR). Based on the quantitative analysis, it can be found that the factors of the attitude variable do not directly affect behaviour in civic engagement in Libya. However, it must be applied on readiness to change. Even though the results found contribute to a logical conclusion that was carried carefully using the appropriate methods, but additional qualitative research studies can be conducted using interviews to further explain the findings.

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